

Gen. Fremont's March

The march of Fremont from Franklin to Strasburg, and beyond, is a most incredible one, and one that will never be appreciated by those who have not seen an army of twenty or twenty-five thousand men on the move. He made over a hundred miles in less than a week, and that, too, with the most limited transportation that was probably ever assigned to a command of the size. The moving of an army is not the moving of so many men. It includes the moving, or, rather, dragging, of immense pieces of artillery, with all their heavy-wheeled accoutrements, frequently requiring fifteen or twenty miles to perceptibly move the wheels through the mountain gorges and deep cuts, mud-holes, and ravines. But even this is a small part of the moving. Subsistence has got to be not only provided, but transported; and this again includes forage for all the trains of mules and horses, companies of cavalry, etc. Ambulances, with their sick and wounded, have got to be moved. Thousands of barrels of flour, meat, and all sorts of commissary stores, have got to be moved also. In a word, all the endless paraphernalia of tents, baggage, and stores of every description, belonging to an army, have to be moved and kept along within the protection of the troops.

Gen. Fremont had to make his march over half a dozen ranges and spurs of mountains; had to cross all the various intersections and combinations of the Shenandoah, with all their mountain streams; yet he came to time. He was bound to come to time when he left Franklin, if it was in the limits of human endurance to do so. He, himself, led the advance from the start, and with his maps and his guides piloted his way. His march was almost a second crossing of the Alps, and a great deal faster time, in proportion to the facilities at hand, was made by him than was made by Napoleon.

Such marching is not the way, of course, to move troops as a rule. It is killing on them, and soon uses up an army. But the march shows that when an exigency is at hand, in which the Government requires celerity above any other consideration, General Fremont is eminently fitted for the occasion.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

[From the broad Axe.]

Mt. Julian.

"O, what some power the gift give us,
To see o'er seas as like we see us."

Mes. Es. Editors:—The writer having been for many years a voter in this District, and though now verging close to the "three score" of man's allotment, will not be likely to vote many more times; yet I am anxious to live to deposit one more ballot on the side of Freedom in the coming October election. Though not in the habit of troubling your readers with my thoughts, I could hardly repress the desire to call attention to an article in a certain paper published in our city, claiming to be Republican. In its last issue, is an editorial on the "Value of our army officers in command," which speaks the mind of your correspondent with regard to slandering those men who are doing all they can to save the Ship of State from wreck during the political tempest that is now sweeping over the country. But I could not help wishing, as I read the threshing they give the villains of our worthy men in the army, that they had a mirror before their face, so they might see that this is just what they are doing with the present member of Congress from this District.

To those of us who have known Hon. G. W. Julian for years, and are familiar with his integrity, his true devotion to the best interests of the country, in every sense of the word, "the slanders of an envious *stay at home public*," will make no difference. We know that their accusations from week to week, which they serve up to their readers, are not true—We have watched Mr. Julian during the present term of Congress, we know that he has been devotedly serving his country now in her hour of peril; and we know that he has not betrayed the trust his constituents reposed in him, when we sent him to aid the councils of the nation in the great struggle between liberty and slavery. And we rejoice that in every instance his vote has been in favor of freedom; and he has labored side by side with the Executive for the suppression of this unholy rebellion.

Although "some persons misrepresent facts to the public at home, simply for political purposes, to carry out their own private ends," yet posterity will do him justice, history will record him as being one of the first men who had the moral courage to declare in his seat in Congress, that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and if the Government would put down the rebellion it must put down slavery. This fact is now becoming apparent to Congress and the Government, as expressed in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the deep undercurrent that pervades the President's modification of Gen. Hunter's proclamation. It is very evident to the unprejudiced observer that those who guide the helm of the Government, are becoming aware that slavery is the cancer-worm that is gnawing at the vitals of our national existence; and they are acting with a view to its extinction as speedily as is consistent with the nature of the Government.

Hon. G. W. Julian has been a diligent and efficient member of the "Committee on the conduct of the War;" he has had ample opportunity to acquaint himself with the causes which led to it, and also the best means to be used for the restoration of peace, so desirable to every patriotic heart in the land. For this, as well as other reasons, every friend of Freedom ought to give him their vote again, as an appreciation of what he will do in the future. We can trust our interests to his keeping more safely than one who has not had his experience. He has no opportunity to electorally for himself, and I hope his friends will do their duty.

AN OLD VOTER.

Wayne Co., Ind.

The Re-Election of Members of Congress.

It is generally acknowledged that the South was indebted for its former influence in Washington, very much to its practice of giving its Representatives in Congress long terms of service. Whether this practice was deliberately adopted upon considerations of policy, or whether it grew out of a peculiar social condition, is not material to inquire. The practice existed as a matter of fact, while the contrary practice of rotation in the choice of members of Congress has generally obtained at the North. The consequence was, that the Southern Representatives, with no advantage in ability, and inferior in respect to education and general information, had an undoubted superiority in parliamentary experience; and the importance of superiority in that particular cannot be over estimated.

The interest of constituencies to be effectively represented, is a consideration of vastly greater moment than the pretensions of aspirants. The first is public, and affects hundreds of thousands. The last are the concerns of only a few individuals.

The real question to be considered by a constituency, is, who can best represent them and their political principles in the national legislature. The mere fact that an individual was selected two years ago, does not prove that it is now wise to re-elect him; but so, also, it is no ground for assuming that the selection of an individual is inadmissible to-day, that he has been selected once, twice, or three times before. The true question is always, who is the best man?—taking all circumstances (including experience) into the account.

Belair (Md.) Egis.

Joseph K. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, is spoken of by several papers as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 10th District.

gress shall have two terms as a matter of right, without regard to the capacity for usefulness which he may develop during the first term. And it is equally unwise to say that any number of terms of service should exclude anybody from the lists from which the people may choose a Representative. The true question, we repeat it, is always the same, *who is the best man?*—and experience is never a disqualifying circumstance, but always the reverse.

Without spending any more time and words in generalizing, we hope to see a large proportion of the true men in the present Congress re-elected by their constituents. They have deserved it by their courage, fidelity, persistency in well-doing and the vast results which they have accomplished for the country. It is a safe rule, to conclude that the point of attack by all the evil-disposed, is precisely the point which the well-disposed should rally to support. That point, beyond all question, is the present Congress of the United States. It has been the target of the abuse of every sheet in the country in the interest of secession, or in sympathy with secession, and not a few of them have gone the length of threatening to drive it out of the capital with the bayonets of the soldiery. And it is in the same spirit that they have been insisting for months, that Congress should abdicate its powers and adjourn. Does any one fail to see why that body is so offensive to the Washington Star, to the Baltimore Sun, to the Boston Courier, and to the Herald, the Express and the Journal of Commerce in New York? Does any one fail to see that Congress is hated by the enemies of the country, because it has been true to the country?

We hope to see a goodly proportion of the men re-elected, who have made this Congress so effective of good, and so much hated and feared by all the various grades and shades of sympathizers with treason. And this, not solely or principally, because they deserve it, but because they can be trusted, and because it is the interest of the country to re-elect them.—[National Republican.]

Fremont's Command.

Gen. Fremont has turned over his command to Gen. King. He arrived at Baltimore this morning at 9 o'clock, and was expected to proceed immediately on a special train, which had already been ordered for Secretary Seward, to New York. His Staff Quartermaster and Commissary, as well as those from McDowell's and Banks' corps, have reported to Gen. Pope, to inform him of their state of readiness for active operations. Fremont did not at first ask to be relieved of command. He forwarded a request for ten days' leave of absence.

It was understood he would have availed himself of this to represent to the War Office and President the injustice of calling him out of his Department only to deprive him of the command of any Department, and to place him under his bitterest personal enemies; and so his request was curtly refused. He then asked to be relieved of his command.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Slavery Prohibited in the Territories.

The recent act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the territories has been signed by the President, and is now a law. The bill reads as follows:

"To the end that Freedom may be and remain forever the fundamental law of the land in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power, or depends upon, the action of the Government of the United States to make it so,—therefore,

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the Territories of the United States now existing, or which may at any time hereafter be formed or acquired by the United States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

ARMY ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 27, 1862.

Major Gen. John C. Fremont, having requested to be relieved from the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia, because, as he says, the position assigns him by the appointment of Major-General Pope as commander-in-chief of the army of Virginia is subordinate and inferior to those heretofore held by him, and to remain in the subordinate command now assigned him would, as he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered that Major-Gen. John C. Fremont be relieved from command.

Second, That Brig.-Gen. Rufus King be and he is hereby assigned to the command of the first army corps of the army of Virginia in place of General Fremont, relieved.

By order of the President.
(Signed) **EDWIN M. STANTON.**

Gen. Scott's Wife Dead.

New York, June 27.—General Scott's wife died in Rome on the 10th of June, aged 72 years.

Confiscation Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.—The Senate has adopted Mr. Clark's motion to substitute the bill reported by its committee for the House Confiscation Bill, by a vote of 21 against 17.

CROSERIES AND PROVISIONS.**E. R. McCONNELL,**

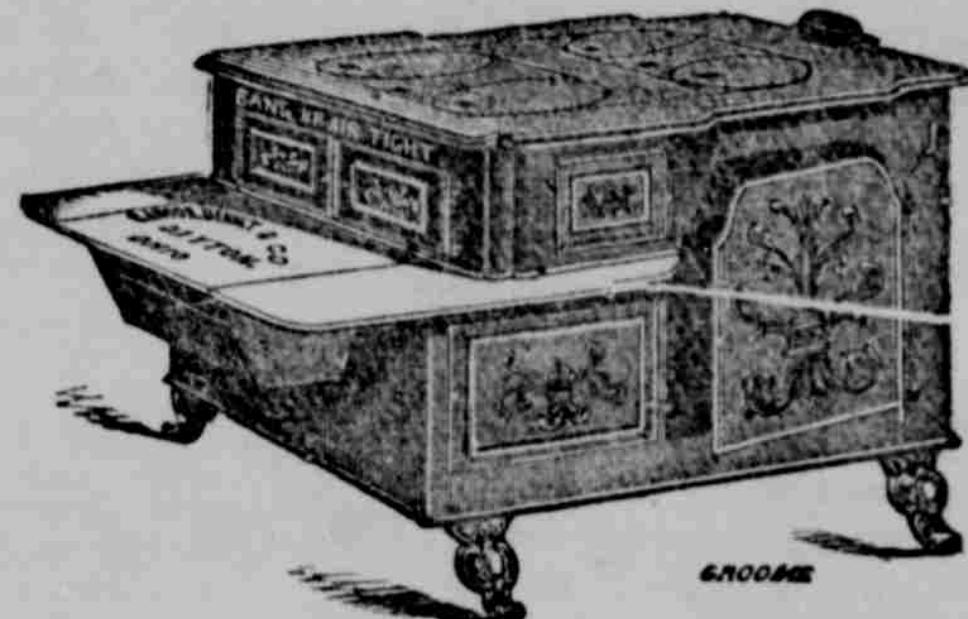
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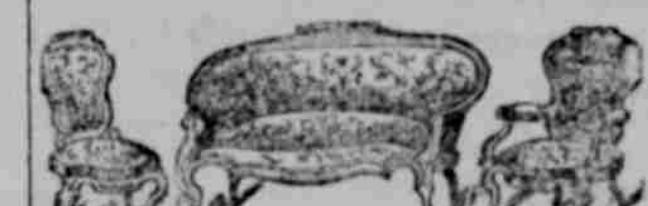
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